VIRGINIA.

The Virginians Looking After Their Representation in the Next Session of Congress.

THE SELF-NOMINATED CANDIDATES.

EXTRA BILLY SMITH AMONG THEM.

The Loyal Legislature in Consultation With Governor Pierpoint.

THE STATUS OF THE NEGROES.

RICHMOND, Va., June 14, 1866.

IONAL REPRESENTATION OF VIR lecording to the consus of 1880, Virginia, I believe,
I be entitled to but eight or nine representatives in
lower House of Congress. Before an election can be
the State must be redistricted in accordance with subibits of the last census; and, inasm has to be done by the Legislature, and that body has not to be elected, little time will be left within which to contrary by the apologists of those in power, the gress of reconstruction in Virginia is too slow for the airements of the public interests. A gentleman from the means of the public interests. A gentleman from the means of the public interests and the public interests. A gentleman from the means of organization. The provision in the Alexandria constitution. aided or abetted the late rebellion so universally as as to make it impossible for the people even to a county court clerk. And yet no step seems to tacle to a proper organization of the State government.
convention is necessary to remove this obstacle, why
call it at once? If not, why not proclaim this cone it. The people are growing weary of this delay, which ones at once, which is an indispensable pre-requisite oper organization. His course, it would seem, is the plain. He has but to apply the test of President obnson's amnesty proclamation to parties claiming to see, and let the disability lie only in regard to those who re excepted from the amnesty. No plainer principle an be adopted, and none which will better serve the imte interests of the State, which are now needlessly

nty, will be a candidate for Congress from the thwestern district, which, under the new arrange-nt, will nearly comprise the districts formerly repre-ted by Henry A. Edmondson and Payette McMullen.

Mr. Hoge has always being a strong Union man and a onsistent opponent of the late war from its inception. e is a man of fine abilities, and very popular in the Virginia who adhered pertinaciously to the for-of Douglas. His election is regarded as pretty

rict. Mr. Crane is a gentleman of the literary attain-its and an orator of undoubted merit. He has been says a strong whig and the choice advocate of his this district whenever the services of an able were needed in past party contests. He has Botts. If party issues are made in this election, mocrate will find it difficult, in view of the number the ban of disqualification, to procure a candidate fill venture to take the stump in opposition to Mr.

ate General Gordon, who was the reputed author of Sub-Treasury bill, will be a candidate for the Albemarie district. Mr. Gordon has for some years been elerk of the Virginia House of Delegates; but inasmuch as his duties were merely of an executive character, the deen obtains that no disqualification will apply in his case. Some four or five months anterior to the fall of Richmond he advocated nears on the heats of reconstruc-

see. Some four or five months anterior to the fall of Richmond he advocated peace on the basis of reconstruction, and was, I believe, a candidate on that principle for the seat in the rebel Congress made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. William C. Rives. He is beyond could be most popular. No man is more true to the Union, and no man will more strenuously and ably support it.

The Hon. John T. Harris, of Rockingham, who represented the Tenth Legion district in the United States. The Hon. John T. Harris, of Rockingham, who represented the Tenth Legion district in the United States. The Hon. John T. Harris, of Rockingham, who represented the Tenth Legion district in the United States. The Hon. John T. Harris, of Rockingham, who represents the term immediately preceding the seccent in the International Conference of the Security. Incligable, if service for that district. He is, the residual of the Virginia Legislature can so render him. His Union proclivities during the war were proverbial, and perhapathat may neutralize the disqualifying force of his service in this latter capacity. He was always a Consistent Douglas man and a thorough Union advocate. His chief merit consists in his adroitness in ejectioneering. Kind words for the women and candles for the children have proved for him the great levers of power and influence in his former campaigning tours. They will be peculiarly acceptable in the coming elections, when both are likely to be so scarce in view of the limited supply of money affoot.

socceptable in the coming elections, when both are likely to be so scarce in view of the limited supply of money afloat.

Joseph Segar will again offer himself for the Norfolk district, and a more efficient or an abler representative they could not have.

Extra Billy Smith, it is said, will apply for a special pardon to the President, and being duty purged will again be in the field for the Alexandria district. Before the leaves here, however, he will probably have to account for some valuables belonging to the State, which, it is said, mysteriously disappeared from the executive mansion on the occasion of Billy's unceremonious exit on the night of the 2d of April. There is rather a strange coincidence observable in the mysterious disappearance from the executive mansion of the mast valuable portions of the furniture with the close of each of his administrative terms. When he was formerly Governor he left the house almost entirely bare of the valuable furniture, ware, &c., which the State supplied for his accommodation. The fellow should be made to disgorge the plunder now that he is safe in the hands of the military authorities, and he should, moreover, be aught to respect the rights of others and keep his hands off what does not belong to him. It is a subject of general remark here that this man, who exhibited more seal in behalf of the rebel cause than even Jeff. Davis himself, and entailed more suffering upon poor families by his tyrannical enforcement of a State Conscript law than any half dozen Governors in the South, should now be permitted to go at large, while Governor Letcher, who sontinued a thorough Union man as long as was consistent with his own personal safety, and never while in side on military confinement. If any man in the South deserves punishment Extra Billy does. The course of bustice in his regard is certainly censurable, if we reflect how peculiarly zealous he was in the work of conscription. It is to be hoped at least that he will never be remitted to his former position of eligibility.

The indicates are demoralizing the public men of the State.

The indicates the United States District Court at Norfolk in indicting parties still under parole, by virtue of the terms of Lee's surrender, is exciting considerable surprise here. The name of James Lyons, of this city, appears among the parties indicted; but upon what ground this proceeding is instituted against him is not known, maless it is that he served a term in the rebel Congress. It is strange how he should be chosen out of the host of gentlemon in Eastern Virginis who served in the same capacity. The action of that court has no other effect here than to excite derision and distrust of the disposition of the government to execute the laws in anything like a spirit of mercy.

WHAT MENNERS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS THINK OF THEIR CONGRESS THINK OF THEIR CONGRESS THINK OF THEIR CONGRESS.

stock which assumed to represent her in the rebel Congress she had better lock her treasury door carefully.

(loyal) had been convened by his Excellency Governor Pierpoint, and would meet yesterday in this city, was, as I knew, wholly premature; and it was not to be wen-

be venchasfed the excitement incident to a session. It soon transpired, however, that Governor Pierpoint, earnestly desirous of extending the suffrage, which, under the Alexandria constitution, is now very limited in this State, had invited the presence of the members of the Legislature at the capital merely for the purposes of consultation. In order to the meeting of the Legislature a proclamation from the Governor authorizing their assembling would be necessary, and when they came together a message, submitting the reasons for the convention, should be sent to the houses. The essential preliminary—a proclamation—had not met the public eye, and it is safe to say that at this writing the lawgivers of Virginia have not met in the official discharge of their duties.

Last evening the gentlemen composing the State Congress met at the Executive Mansion and listened at length to the Governor's views concerning the proposed enlargement of the suffrage and the necessarily consequent abrogation of the test cath in the Alexandria constution. By that cath a vast majority of the people of Virginia who may have in anywise participated in the late rebellion have no part or lot in the issue of the restoring of the State to its former position in the circle of States. The Governor is understood to feel that he can safely rely on the loyal element of Virginia for support, good and true, in bringing her back to her ancient fealty. After a prolonged interview last evening, in which the Governor and his constitutional advisors alone submitted their views, the members of the Legislature withdrew, with a view of presenting their opinion to his Excellency this morning. Upon the result of this meeting will hinge the convening of the Legislature. It is now more than probable that the Governor will issue his proclamation calling the Legislature to gether. Among the gentlemen themselves opinions vary, but no one doubts the whole-hearted sincerity of the Governor, who really has reason to rely upon the lights permitted him since his acce

peared to-day:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 72.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. }

KICHNOND, VA. June 14, 1855. }

In obedience to orders from the War Department, Major General A. H. Terry hereby assumes command of the Department of Virginia.

By command of Major General TERRY.

EDWARD W. SHITH, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The title of the Army of the James has been dropped ad all the troops are now designated as of the Department of Virginia.

Our Lynchburg Correspondence

Lyncheurg, Va., June 11, 1865. The end of the war and slavery and the re-establishme of the Union are acknowledged by all parties here as ac-complished facts. They now wish to drop the whole subject and to take the best and speedlest method to get back from where they started. A large portion of the people have come forward and taken the eath of allegiance, and others are doing so as fast as opportunity offers. The negro, however, whose idea of freedom is that the remainder of his life is to be passed in ease and luxury, without labor, will for some time be a source of trouble and annoyance. Numbers of them left their cities where they passed their time in idleness, living either upon the bounty of the government or stealing from the citizens. This, however, has been summarily stopped by General J. Irvin Gregg, commandand compelled to work upon the streets. He has also issued the following order to the colored people, that they may more fully appreciate their responsibilities and duties under the new order of things:—

and duties under the new order of things:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 15.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY SUR DISTRICT. }

LYNCHEGOR, Va., May 31, 1855.

In order that freed people may more fully comprehend their position, and more clearly understand their duties and their position and more clearly understand their duties and formation is published:—

They have all the rights at present that free people of color have herestofore had in Virginia, and no more.

Husbands must labor for the support of their wives and families, sons for their parents, and brothers for their younger brothers and sisters.

They are foreigned to marked or steal. The althing of cate, sheep, &c., by them must be discontinued at once, or quards will be stationed on the plantations, and any person datacted will be instantly shot. They are warned that idleness and collecting in cities and towns, is fraught with the great will be the will soon to the collection of the collectio

A Distinguished Lawyer En Route to Liberin.

[From the New York Observer.]

Mr. Johnson, who is a pure negro, was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of this State, at Rochester, in June of last year, and has decided to remove to Liberia to practice his profession. In a note of commendation Judge James C. Smith says of him:—

"By his own efforts, in spite of the hindrances of poverty and race, he has educated himself and his family, acquired a reputable knowledge of the law, and made himself one of the fluest public speakers in the State. He really deserves to succeed in what he has undertaken." This testimony is endorsed by Hon. Francis Granger, ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, and over twenty-two other members of the bar of Ontario county.

Large Crops and Well Behaved Negroes.

[From the Richmond Times, June 14.]

The accounts from all parts of the State represent that the growing crops never gave greater promise. The wheat and hay crops, in particular, are reported to be unusually good, and the yield is expected to be great over the average. A gentleman from Albemarle tells us that the farmers there will make more wheat this season than they have for many years. We are glad to also hear that the negroes are generally behaving themselves well, and are remaining at home working for their former masters. In some parts of the country, remote, like Albemarle, from the seat of war, no change can be observed in the relations between master and alave, except that the negroe knows full well, and the master concedes, that he is made free by the war, and that hone-forth he is to receive pay for his work. The farmers are entirely reconciled to this change, and upon some plantations the work in the fields is progressing as quietly and smoothly as before the war. In some case again the negroes have described their former masters in a body; but many of them have since returned, and the others have been forced by hunger to go to work wherever they could get it. One of the Albemarle farmers, we learn, is working now twenty-five more negro hands than ever before.

Personal Intelligence.

The death, through fever, of a second daughter of the Princess Julia Bonaparte—a cousin of the Emperor—has put a temporary stop to the gayeties of the French Court.

OUR RETUZNING VETERANS.

The One Hundred and Forty-second New York Regiment.

This regiment arrived yesterday, and stopped at the Soldiers' Depot. It belonged to the Twenty-Scord army corps, under General Kesse, Gordon's division, and afterwards joined the Army of the Potomac, and marched to Warrenton Junction, after which it was transferred to Folly Island, remaining there until August, 1864. Came, under General Gillmore, to Hunter's Point, and from thence to Bermuda Hundred; engaged in the raids on Petersburg and Richmond railroad. In May the regiment fought at Cold Harbor; was then sent to Bermuda Hundred, was engaged in the assault on Fort Gibson, and also on the Danville road. On the 7th of December started for Fort F-sher, and was the first regiment landed under Butler. They were also present at the successful attack made upon that fort. A short time under Sherman, and in various other skirmishes and on garrison duty, comple's the history of this fine regiment.

The following is a list of the officers:—Colonel, A. M. Burney; Lieutenant Colonel, W. A. Jones; Major, W. S. P. Garvin; Chaplain, L. S. Palmer; Quartermaster, C. P. Morse; Captains, M. Potter, W. H. Wolling, H. H. Bosworth, A. Mills, C. A. Winslow, A. B. Contryman; First Lieutenants, R. D. Morehouse, V. H. Robinson, H. S. Rowley, D. Sergeant, A. Emos, G. Simpson, A. B. Utten, J. Thompson, A. K. Montgomery; Second Lieutenants, C. Smith, F. W. Eaton, C. A. Bilers, H. A. Miller, W. H. Cariteton, J. H. Gott. The regiment numbers four hundred and ten men.

o'clock, and proceeded to the Eighth regiment armory, where they are at present quartered. The Seventh was raised in Albany, in 1862, and participated in the following battles:—Spottsylvania Court House, Milford Station, North Anna River, Tolopatomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station. The regiment was recalled from the front on the 22d of last February, and since that time has been doing garrison duty at Forts McHenry and Federal Hill. This movement was made in consequence of the reduced numbers of the organization. The following is a list of officers:—Major, S. C. Anable, commanding battalion; Surgeon, G. H. Newcomb; Captains, W. Shannon, C. M. Miles, H. M. Kniokerbocker, R. S. Morton; First Licutenants, C. McCleilan, E. H. Wilsey, D. Thayer, F. E. Lockley, T. Kreps, J. H. Harris, E. G. McClarey; Second Licutenants, J. D. M. Lobdell, J. R. Duncan, E. G. Buckbee.

The One Hundred and Seventleth New York.

The above regiment passed through here on Saturday night, but remained in the city only a few minutes. They came by steamer from Fortress Monroe, and num

The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Massa-chusetts Batteries. These batteries, under command of Lieutepant Samuel

The First New Hampshire Heavy Ar-

The First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery.

This splendid organization, twelve hundred strong, which arrived in this city, on Saturday evening, took their departure for home yesterday affernoon. They remained at the Battery Barracks during their stay. In their march through the city yesterday the soldiers presented a fine appearance. Since the conclusion of the war our citizens have not had an opportunity of seeing such a large number of veterans marching together. A fine band headed the regiment, and played several national airs on their passage up Broadway and down Fulton street, at the foot of which they embarked on board a steamboat, bound for their homes in New Hampshire. The tattered colors, bronzed countenances and faded uniforms of these gallant New Hampshire boys bore unmistakable evidence of the arduous duties through which they had passed in the field. Many a warm heart will welcome them to their homes and firesides; many a joyous greeting will hall them as they again tread the soil of their native State. All honor to the brave fellows and their thousands of comrades who are now burrying home after the great work of crusbing the rebellion is accomplished.

ment.
This regiment arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday. It numbers three hundred and eighty-six men, under command of Colonel W. T. Lincoln. They will leave for Boston to-day.

Regiments Expected To-day. The One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Volunteers are expected to arrive in this city to-day.

The State Soldiers' Depot-Comforts for Our Soldiers.

Colonel Vincent Colyer, Superintendent of the State foldiers' Depot, is working energetically in order to pro-

through this city. A fund has been started for this praiseworthy object, and Colonel Colyer wishes to acknowledge the following donations:—Daniel Devlin & Co., \$60; Williams & Guion, \$25; Mr. Beebe, \$10; Edward Cromwell, \$10; W. D. Mangan, \$10; Mr. Jones, \$5; George C. Collina, sixty pounds of sugar. It would be well that a liberal amount should be raised to further this patriotic undertaking.

Three thousand baskets of strawberries were distributed to the men at Hart's Island by Colonel Colyer yesterday. Two sides of fine beef, a box of rice and several cheeses were also furnished for the use of the One Hundred and Forty-second regiment. To-day it is intended to send a quantity of vegetables to Hart's Island—a luxury which the brave fellows now at this rendezyous

a luxury which the brave fellows now at this rendezvous are sadly in need of.

At the depot eleven hundred and thirty-three men were entertained on Saturday.

The Troops at Hart's Island. There are at present at Hart's Island the following regiments:-

Seventh regiment, 743 men.
One Hundred and Thirty-third, 511 men. This regiment eggets to be paid off to-day and return to the city to morrow. One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, 208 men.
Tenth New York, detachments, 82 men.
Thirty-ninth New York, detachments, 60 men.
Fifty-second New York, detachments, 47 men.
Pifty-second New York, detachments, 29 men.
One Hundred and Second New York, detachments, 42

nen. Sixtieth New York, detachmente, 11 man. Eighty-eighth New York, detachmente, 5 man. Sixty-third New York, detachmente, 4 man.

General J. W. Geary's Farewell to his

General J. W. Geary's Farewell to his Troops.

General J. W. Geary's Farewell to his Troops.

General General Orders No. 28.

Headquarers, Second Division, Twentiem Corps, Nace Badenesseure, Md., June 6, 1895.

The time for the dissolution of this division is now at hand. Before we separate from that organization under whose guiding star most of us have marched and fought for years, your general feels it right and just to address you a parting word.

It may safely be assected that no organization in any army has a prouder record, or has passed through more arduous, varied and bloody campaigns.

To be assured of this, we have but to enumerate the battles in which all, or many of us have participated:—Rich Mountain, Carrick's Ford, Winchester, Fort Republie, Bolivar, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chanceliorsville, Gettysburg, Washatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringold, Mill Creek Gap, Reseaca, New Hope Church, Pine Hill, Muddy Creek, Noce's Creek, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Alianta, Savannah, and the labors, exposures and dangers of the Georgia and Carolina campaigns are lettered on your banners; while the part you have bravely borne in scores of actions, small of note in this war, but equal to battles in other day, is attested by hundreds of scars on your own persons, and by the remembrance of our heroic dead throughout Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Goorgia, Alabama and North and South Carolina.

Veterans, truly, all of you; men of whom your country is proud, and who are now prouder than ever of your country. Your children, grand children and great grand children will have passed away long before your heroid deeds shall have been forgotten, or the memories of that great struggle throughout which we have stood shoulder to shoulder, and swept from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and back again to the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and back again to the product the result.

A few months or years hence, and those of us who surrivie will again be citizens of the no

W. F. Voor HM, A. A. G.

Williamsburg City News. Williamsburg City News.

Large Haul of Burglars, Theyes and Cores Loapers for the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct.—For some time past the most populous portion of the Eastern District has been in a state of terror by a gang of burglars, young thieves and desperadoes, who succeeded in entering and robbing with apparent impunity a great many private residences and public stores. This state of things, Captain Woglom, of the Forty-fifth precinct, resolved to end, and by his skilfully laid plans, his officers dressed in citizens' clothes, succeeded since Saturday evening in arresting some twenty suspected parties and had them locked up. Among the number there are probably some against whom nothing can be proven, but they will have an impartial hearing before Justice Dailey this morning. THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Annual Hop of the Graduating Class at West Point.

THE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CADETS.

Their Songs and Legends and Reminiscences.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

& Brooklyn Cadet Stands First in the List.

The Annual Sermon to the

Our West Point Correspondence.

West Pour, June 17, 1865.

Altogether this has been the most exciting day of the cason. To the graduating class the exciting ordeal of classes, whose examinations have gone on as usual before the Board of Visitors, have partaken of the general ex-citement, and many very simple questions have been very lamely answered in consequence. Military officers on duty here, military visitors, staid professors, and the whole range of outsiders, old and young, and fair and ugly, have yielded to the endemical influence. General Grant's visit—much as all respect and honor the hero chieftian of all our grand armies—stirred the blood noth-ing like as it has been stirred to-day.

"What Imeans all this excitement?" I heard a new comer ask a resident officer.

"Annual hop on the brain," was the laconic answer. This five words of response briefly recites a fact capable of elongation into an indefinite number of paragraphs. All the day's talk has been of the hop. All the day's labor has been with a view to the hop. All this talk put into print would run over more pages than the longest drawn out German novel. All this labor, catalogued, would be like a spring book sales catalogue of New York. would be like a spring book sales catalogue of New York. I will not undertake to give the one or make a duplicate of the other. Meantime there are other events occurring in the day, and new facts gathered from renewed strolls over the grounds and buildings requiring mention, and so I will leave the hop till the music of the dance begins.

LOOKING THROUGH THE HARRACKS.

On drill, at the evening dress parade, in their strolls over the gravelled walks and along the porticoes of the hotels, the cadets are seen at somewhat Scittious advantage. Here their coats are always buttoned closely to the chin, their pants are scrupulously white, their boots or shoes, as the case may be, are neatly polished, and their

chin, their pants are scrupulously white, their boots or shoes, as the case may be, are neatly polished, and their make up is in the highest style of military neatness and elegance. Here they are on duty, so to speak, on their dignity and good behaviour. It is in the barracks, in their rooms, the cadets are really seen; and only here can a correct and just insight into their student life be obtained. There is no lack of dignity and good behaviour at any time, it is to be presumed; but one here can learn their ways. Here they talk free and are free. Here they study and here they talk free and are free. Here they study and here they have their golden hours of relaxation; and smid smoking wreaths of Killikinick, laugh and joke and sing.

They have their own poets and sing their own verses. I spent an hour listening to some of these songs to-day. They would make a volume. Tom Moore and Burms, and our own Morris and Holmes have written better songs, measured by the standard of high poetic art; but who wishes so to judge them. I have thought on this hot sultry day, while everybody else is so busy about the hop, I could not not do better than give some rough verses from some of their songs. "Benny Havens, oh!" is the most popular of all these academical molodies. This Benny, through selling bibulants and verses to the cadets, laid the beats of his poetic celebrity. He was ostracised from the Point proper, and kept a contraband place in the vicinity of Buttermilk Falls. There are twenty-three verses in the song. I give only the two concluding ones, composed by a member of the present class nearly three years ago:—

There's a voice borne on the breezes from the distant

basely fail, Then may some son of Benny's, with quick avenging Lift up the flag we loved so well at Benny Havens, ohl Next comes a song that is said to often bring out vocal

fo sing a bully song I'll try.

Bully for me.

Say as they make them here am I.

Bully for me.

A big thing is an old cadet. A big thing is an old cadet.

Bully for him.

He's sure to be the lady's pet.

Bully for him.

Chorus—Bully, oh bully, oh bully good song;

Bully for us, bully for us.

Jein in the chorus and help us along;

Bully for us, bully for us.

A Plepe puts on his soldier's clothes.

Bully for him.

Straightens his chin and points his toes.

Bully for him.

All day he's drilled and marched and "flanked."

Bully for him.

And then at night he gets well "yanked."

Bully for him.

fhe yearling tries the "reckless" game.

Bully for him.

He's fond of bearing "same at same."

Bully for him.

But when the fatal "sixth" comes round.

Bully for him.

He's weighed in the balance and wanting he's "found." Bully for him, &c.

The furlough men, how jolly are they.
Bully for them.
They throw their old clothes away.
Bully for them.
That furlough's short, they take it ill.
Bully for them.
But when they come back, they have their fill.
Bully for them,

Our first class year we soon pass through.
Bully for us.
And then we don the army blue.
Bully for us.
And when we've worn it just two years.
Bully for us.
We're brigadier generals of volunteers.
Bully for us, &c.

And, now cadets, my song is done.
Bully for me.
You know I'll fight before I'll run.
Bully for me.
A very good health I wish to you. Bully for me.

If I was'nt on pledge, I'd drink it toe,
Bully for me, &c.

Here came a rythmical exposition of the cadets' vision upon the subject of boning—an academical gyngym for study—and drilling:—

Bone, bone, bone, When the world is merry and glad; Bone, bone, bone, When the heart is weary and sad, Laboring and telling on To win the far reward.

To win the far reward.

Bone, hone, bone,
Ere the purple light of morn
Vanishes night and robes the hills
In her beautiful uniform.

Drill, drill, drill,
Over the dusty plain;
Brill, drill, drill,
Till the limbs are numb with pain.
Fink'd if we glance to the right of left;
Plak'd if we look to the rear;
Wishing our early instructor—

Life at West Point, ain't it queer?

Hat I will not continue these song quotations. In case of the songs reference is made to being under "piedge." By a rule of the academy a member found in switched must be expelled, unless the whole class will go piedge for him, as it is called, which means all sign the temperance piedge. Each new class gets piedged under this rule about Christmas or New Year, when some one invariably gets too much liquor down.

When they will get their diplomas is a subject in which the graduating class is now greatly interested, I find. The prize at the end of the academic goal is this diploma, or the sheepskin, as it is called in academic as well as collegiste phrase. This document of parchment obtained, and the quondam cadet is supremely happy. No matter what may be his grade of scholarship, he has that in this bit of parchment proclaiming him a graduate of the Academy—a proclamatory parchment to be proudly preserved and handed down to his children's children. Raing at reveille, and days of study and drill, and standing guard become memories of the past. There is no more "bonings," no more "fesses," no more "figgles," no more "marks of demerit," no more getting "plaked" and "skinnod," It

J. W. French, D. D., Chaptain and Professor of Edmand Eng. Studies.

H. L. Kendrick, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, &c. P. de Janon, Professor of the Spanish Longuige.

H. M. Black, Colonel of Volunteers, Major Seventh I fantry, Commandant of Cadets.

G. H. Mendell, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United Stat. Army, Major Corps of Engineers, Instructor of Practic Military Engineering.

George T. Balch, Captain of Artillery, Instructor Ordnance and Gunnery.

cles in the army, and brevet second lieutensate if there are no vacancies.

CADETS APPOINTED FROM THE ARMY.

There are thirty-two cadets here, I have learned in today's stroll through the barracks, including those in the graduating class appointed from the army. Such appointments, as is well known, were principally made to fill vacancies from the Southern States. General officers had the promise of them, and the choice fell on those deemed most worthy of admission here. But with all this care in selecting the candidates allowed to be named, many of those appointed failed to come up to the prescribed standard of scholarship. As, for instance, six were appointed here by General Grant, of which only two are now in the institution. This simple fact shows that something more than the average of brains is required to insure a diploma. Most of those from the army gave up commissions to come here. Although General Grant's appointees proved rather an unfortunate selection, it must not be supposed that the same percentage of deficiencies runs through the entire list. The majority appointed from the army are here still, and will prove excellent officers, as all have proved themselves excellent soldiers, and the service they have already seen—some were two years in the war—will be no detriment to them in the future.

BOARD OF VERTORS' REPORT.

Three of the Board of Visitors left in the train leaving

in the future.

BOARD OF VETTORS' NEFORT.

Three of the Board of Visitors left in the train leaving at noon to-day, not to return again—not all the enticements of the hop even could induce them to stay longer. Meantime the main part of the examination is over, and the bulk of the work required at their hands aiready completed. Reports of the sub-committees have already been made. A general committee, consisting of General Schenck (President), Mr. Conklin (Secretary), Colonel Fessenden, Colonel Rockwell, Senator Wilkinson and Mr. Kelsey, have been selected to make out the general report, copies of which are to be sent to those absent, for their approval or otherwise, before being sent to Washington. One thing the board has unanimously agreed upon, and that is recommending the number of cadets to be increased to four hundred—almost double the present number. The present system of appointments they see no occasion to change. The command of the Academy is to be taken from the Engineer corps and given to the entire army. As the rule now is Generals Grant and Sherman, and many others whose names and influence are specially needed in the care and conduct of such an institution, are excluded from any control in its management.

Franting of the graduation of the graduating class was made known to the entire corps of cadets, the number as in the order of scholarship. Those marked with asterisks have their names published in all the succeeding catalogues. The present is the largest class ever graduated from the Academy. The names of the graduates, with the States from which they were appointed, are as follows:—

*1. Chas. W. Raymond, New York.

*2. Lewis C. Overman, at large.

*4. M. R. Brown, Massachusetts.

*5. M. B. Adams, Ohio.

6. Wm. B. Livermore, Massachusetts.

7. David W. Payne, New York.

8. Wm. H. Hener, Missouri.

9. Wm. S. Stanton, New York.

10. W. H. Chase, Pennsylvania.

11. Thos. H. Handbury, Pennsylvania.

12. R. W. Petrikin, al large.

14. Lee Graevery New York.

15. M. D. G. Fork of the graever of the

10. W. H. Chase, Pennsylvania.
11. Thos. H. Handbury, Pennsylvania.
12. R. W. Petrikin, at large.
13. Jos. C. Fost, New York.
14. John K. Hezlep, Minnesota.
15. A. N. Lee, at large.
16. Jos. F. Gregory, New York.
17. A. E. Bates, Michigan.
18. Henry B. Ledyard, at large.
19. Thos. M. Tolman, Malne.
20. John R. Story, New York.
21. O. M. Mitchel, at large.
22. D. R. Porter, Pennsylvania.
23. J. H. Hall, at large.
24. Appleton D. Paimer, Ohio.
25. Jas. L. Sherman, Alabama.
26. Wm. A. Rafferty, at large.
27. Cyrus W. Allen, Jr., at large.
28. Albert G. Forse, Ohio.
29. Wm. H. McLaughlin, Pennsylvania.
20. C. J. Powers, Ohio.
31. S. H. Norton, Virginia.
32. C. M. Reid, Connecticut.
33. E. H. Totten, at large.
34. Geo. H. Burton, Delaware.
35. George T. Omnsted, New York.
36. Edwin Mauck, Pennsylvania.
37. Frederick N. Bailoy, at large.
38. Thomas L. Brent, at large.
39. James H. Breckinridge, at large.
40. J. M. Marshall, at large.
41. M. S. Starring, Illinots.
42. M. Kranee, at large.
43. C. P. Smith, Fennsylvania.
44. Jared L. Rathbone, at large.
45. Thomas J. Lloyd, Pennsylvania.
46. Francis H. Ross, Jowa.
47. Edward Hunter, Maine.
48. W. A. Garland, New Hampahire.
49. A. W. Hoffman, Dakota.
50. Edgar G. Bowen, Wisconsin.
51. Charles J. Keller, Pennsylvania.
52. Benj. D. Critchlow, Pennsylvania.
53. Malcomb Mcarther, Maine.
54. John E. Hosmer, Massachusetts.
55. Pun M. Mills, Jr., Pennsylvania.
56. Paul M. Mills, Jr., Pennsylvania.
57. C. E. Moore, at large.
58. Joseph R. Hyer, Wisconsin.
59. George G. Greenough, New York.
50. James D. Graham, at large.
51. Charles Morris, at large.
52. Harles of Hispania, at large.
53. Henries J. Kellen, Ram, and four lady members of his family were riding in his carriage, near Conzens' this discomb mcarther, Maine.
59. Henries J. Kellen, Kenry, Joseph R. Hyer, Wisconsin.
50. George G. Greenough, New York.
50. Case Durham, Fennsylvania.
51. Charles A. Dempsey, Indians.
52. The morning while Samuel Clean, Em, and four lady members of his family were riding in his carriage, near

Bunday is hardly a fitting time to write of dancing. Rules of religion, morality and conventional propriety over require one's thoughts to take a higher range than terpsichorean trivialities. But this, after all, is only a nominal requisition, and if one not more honored in the breach than in the observance, certainly in these days of engressing pleasure seeking very likely to be forgotten. Nature's laws rule. Last night's hop is the dominant subject of the morning's talk, Gentlemen behind their eigars are talking it over. Ladies behind their fans enlarge upon its magnificent success. Cadets assert that it was a gioriously brilliant affair, and all are right in pronouncing so favorable a verdict. The ladies had over two hundred of America's chosen youths to dance with—young men as graceful and brilliant in the dance as they are on drill and parade, and most bewitching and engaging in manners and conversation. The cadets had as partners the fairest and best and highest blood of the land. The great difficulty was to wind up at the prescribed hour the Joyous festivity. But I wik write no more of the graduating hop of the class of 1866, for the double reason that it is Sunday and the thermometer at a height puzzling the memory of the oleas of 1866, for the double reason that it is Sunday and the thermometer at a height puzzling the memory of the class of 1866, for the double reason that it is Sunday and the thermometer at a height puzzling the memory of the class of 1866, for the double reason that it is Sunday and the thermometer at a height puzzling the memory of the class of 1866, for the double reason that it is Sunday and the thermometer at a height puzzling the memory of the class of 1866, for the double reason that it is Sunday and the thermometer at a height puzzling the memory of the class of 1866, for the double reason that it is Sunday and the thermometer at a height puzzling the memory of the class of 1866, for the double reason that it is Sunday and the thermometer at a height puzzling the memory of th

Mysterious Suicide in the Park. FRENCEMAN TAKES LAUDANUM—HE IS FOUND LYING INBENSIBLE ON A BENCH—HE BELONGED TO

officer McMeany, of the Park police, found a max lying insensible on a bench under the terrace, near the to experience some difficulty in breathing. The officer shook the stranger, and made vigorous efforts to arouse shook the stranger, and made vigorous efforts to arouse him, but in vain. On turning him over a bottle containing a small quantity of laudanum was discovered, where upon the officer suspected that the unconscious man be been partaking of the poison for the purpose of some destruction. Assistance being procured, the man was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Packard, resident physician of the institution, who immediately applied the usual restoratives in such cases, but with no beneficial results. The patient lingered for about four hours after admission, and expired,

as Dr. Packard believed, from the effects of laudanum, Coroner Collin yesterday held an inquest on the re-mains, when it appeared that the deceased's name was octave S. Marracini. Papers found in his possession showed that he had resided at Nos. 28 and 45 Walker street and No. 15 Howard street. After resolving to ter street and No. 16 Howard street. After resolving to ter-minate his earthly career Marracini addressed a letter te his friend Alex. Calathi, No. 16 Howard street, in which he begs his pardon for the fatal step he was then about to take; says he has been pursued by the fattes; that he considered that the proper time had come and the Park the place, for "shuffing off this mortal coil." What reduced Marracini to such a state of desperation the evidence failed to show, and therefore the cause which prompted him to swallow the fatal draught is still involved in mystery.

In mystery.

Jeputy Coroner Thomas Robinson, M. D., made a post mortem examination on the body and discovered the presence of opium in the stomach. In his opinion death was the result of tincture of opium, and the jury, taking that view of the case, rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was about forty years of age and a native of France.

The Supply and Price of Cattle.

[From the Albany Argus, June 17.]

The supply of cattle is again large, npwards of five thousand head having arrived since Monday, which, with what were held over from last week, and what are likely to come in to-day and to-morrow, will swell the total supply to nearly six thousand. The demand is fair, there being a number of new buyers in the yards from down the river and Eastern towns, as well as from Saratoga and other places in that direction.

there being a number of new ouyers in the yards from a ratoga and other places in that direction.

At the outset holders asked more than the roling rates of last week, but the sales made do not indicate that they succeeded in getting any advance. On the contrary, we think prices are lower, as the highest paid for the bast is \$4c. Some buyers do not agree with us in this opinion, but 9c. per 1b, was paid in some instances last week, and for cattle no finer nor fatter than one or two droves that brought only \$5c. yesterday. From this figure prices range down to 5c. a 6c. for poor common stock.

Very fair cattle, in good kiling condition, are offered at 8c. per pound, and, this being the case, one would naturally suppose that butchers could afford to reduce their charges below 25c. a pound for the best cuts; but they say they cannot do it and leave any profit for themselves, so long as hides and tallow remain as low in value as now. A fludson butcher writes as follows on this subject:—

At the present price of hides and fat, the best cut cannot be sold less than 25c. per pound, unless your reporter has the brains to give the butchers information where they can sell their coarse meats at some price.

From this we judge that the writer either given away or throws away all his coarse meat, because there is no demand for it, and that his customers for line meats have to pay for it. That is not the case with the albany butchers. They cannot sell the ire coarse meat so readily as formerly; but they do sell the most of it, and at fair paying prices. Hides are fat pand low; but taking this fact into account, and allowing for the loss on kidneys, and shanks, and necks, what does the dressed beef cost our correspondent, on his stall, with cattle at 8 cents per pound, and what will be his annual profit (say that he kills ten or twelve head a week) if he gets 25 cents per pound for his best cuts, and 16 and 18 cents per pound for his corned beef, which are the prevailing prices in this city? We are mistaken if it will not be

ALES.

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These also are of improved quality, browed with great care, pleasant, antiritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Browery West Eighteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. "A SPHODYLLIN"—THE NEWLY DISCOVERED SPEA A cife against freekles; sure to remove them. Price \$2. "Bau de Lis." the great Parician remedy for purifying and smoothing the skin. Price \$150. Prepared and sold at the Opensetic Institute, at Fourth direct.

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ORT-ON SATURDAY EVENING, 17TH INST., IN Fourth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first streets, a pair of Gold Spectacles. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at 3 East Treesty could be